Problems of Agriculturists in Kuttanad District of Kerala

3347. . SHRl SOM PAL;
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL: SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government know that serious problems of substainabili'y and economic viability of agriculture have been noticed in (the Kuttanad area of Kerala:

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what strategy is being chalked out to tackle the phenomena, which are a by-products of heavy dose of chemicals fertilizers and insecticides; and

(c) whether Government proposg to send a team of agricultural scientists to Kuttanad to study problems and find solutions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Ye*, Sir.

(b) The State Government is taking steps like conservation of farm wastes, green manuring, popularisation of perennial legumes and compost and need-Based application of pesticides.

(c) No. Sir.

Measures for flushing out flood water-in village Bethon Kalan, U.P.

3348. SHRl SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI SOMPAL: SHRI BRAHMADEO
ANAND PASWAN; DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that village Bethon Kalan, Tehsil Chhata, District Mathura in U.P. is heavily flooded which has resulted in destructioning crops, spread of diseases and disruption of norma! life;

(b) whether it is also a fact that measures for flushing) out and flood water such as non digging of drains and non availability of other sources expose failure of Government; and

(c) what stepg Government propose to take for providing relief and rescue work there and what action is being! taken against the concerned officers for not making proper arrangement for digging draing and flushing out the flood water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Parliamentary Committee Report oil Agriculture

3349. SHRIMATl VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAINI RANIAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10th Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture has analysed the price situation for agricultural commodities and has stres sed the need for 'correcting' the terms of trade which according to the Committee had been loaded against agriculture;

(b) if so, what are the precise observations and recommendations and details of the analysis made by the Committee;

(c) what is the Government's response by way of correcting the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has observed that though in the year 1991 92 the terms of Trade had improved in favour of Agriculture, it still remain skewdly un favourable to this sector. Earlier except the period 1970 it had always been loaded against the farm sector.

The Committee has emphasised for correcting the imbalance and recommended that Government must evolve a definitive policy to achieve price parity to farmers in the first stage with income parity as the final goal within a definitive time frame within the next six months.

(c) The hike in the procurement pri ces for agricultural produce fixed by the Government is an all time highest for making the terms of trade more fa vourable to Agriculture.

Relief in excise duty has been allowed for various items of consumption in farm sector to contain their prices. The fertilisers subsidies concessions announced for 1991-92 have been allowed to continue further.

A task Force on Terms has been constituted by the Government to look into the problems relating to the terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sector in entirely.

कृषि उत्पादों की वृद्धि-दर

3350. डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन:
श्री बीरेन जे० शाह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 18 जून, 1993 के "दि आब्जर्वर" में "4.5 परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट फिक्सड फार फूडग्रेन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1993–94 के दौरान सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन के लिए 4.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि-दर का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु देश में प्रति हैक्टेयर कृषि उत्पादन की दर और कृषि भूमि में वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के बारे में क्या अनुमान है; और

(ङ) देश में अच्छे किस्म के बीजों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्धता के बारे में क्या अनुमान है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) योजना आयोग ने वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार 1993–94 म वृद्धि दर 3.75% होने का अनुमान लगाया है । खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन को लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है:– (i) स्थान विशिष्ट उच्च उत्पादक किस्मों के क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करना (ii) कम उत्पादक क्षेत्रों और भावी क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्न फसलों के उत्पादन-स्तर को बढ़ाने पर बल देना, और

(iii) किसानों को समय से एवं पर्याप्त रूप से निवेशों की आपूर्ति करना । विशेष फसलोत्पादोन्मुखी कार्यक्रम जैसे गेहूं, मक्का और कदन्न के विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम समन्वित चावल विकास कार्यक्रम, तिलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय दलहन विकास परियोजना आदि को जारी रखना ताकि उच्च उत्पादक किस्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने व उन्नत उपज प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने का प्रचार करने में राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को सहारा दिया जा सके।

(ङ) 1992–93 में उन्नत किस्म के प्रमाणीकृत बीजों की उपलब्धता 65.83 लाख क्विण्टल थी ।